

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

## Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1822.

[No. 54.]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

The Ship that had excited general expectation of an Arrival from England, on Friday, proved to be from Rangoon, as announced in the Report of Saturday. The Dawk of that day brought us our regular Files of London Papers, up to the 9th of October inclusive. These supplies are most acceptable: but our embarrassment and difficulty, in deciding on the portions most deserving immediate selection, is much greater than if their contents had been less abundant. To relieve this in some degree, we have omitted the Asiatic Sheet of to-day, and supplied its place by a Sheet of European News.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE of October 9, as the latest Paper received in Town, we have made a few hasty Selections which will be found in the succeeding pages. News from India had been received in England to the end of June, and in the CHRONICLE of the 4th is an Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, dated June 26th, making a period of three months and six days only, from the day of the Letter being written to the day of its publication in London!

From these Papers we learn that the Deputies of the Neapolitan Parliament had passed through Vienna on the 24th of September on their way to Prague, the place of their banishment; the King of the Two Sicilies having entrusted them to the care of the Austrian Government.

An article from Pest in Hungary mentions that the corpse of the Greek Patriarch had been dragged by cords fastened to the feet through the streets of Constantinople, and purposely before the hotel of Baron Stroganoff, himself a member of the Greek Church. Hundreds of Greeks who have fled to Russia attest this.

An article from Leipsic, dated Sept. 20, mentions that the King of England, the King of Prussia, and other Sovereigns were expected there.

Paris Papers of October 7th, say that a definitive Note had been transmitted from the Russian cabinet to the Grand Vizier, and that the answer of the Porte to this new ultimatum would decide the question of peace or war. The question was not settled therefore, up to that date.

The Greeks appear to have gained great advantages by land in the Morea; and at sea they were entirely masters, having shut up the Turkish fleet within the Straits of Seio, and commanding themselves a fleet of upwards of 50 vessels, each manned with about 200 men.

Advices from Lisbon to the 22nd of September are highly favorable to the security of the Constitutional Government, and express general satisfaction with the new orders of things.

Cotton Manufactures were rising into notice at Lisle. A foreigner who established mills there with large capital had an exemption from taxes granted him for three years by the French Government, and had already 480 hands employed. The population of the city had increased to 61,000 inhabitants.

The sale of suppressed Monasteries in Spain had produced nearly a million and half sterling, which was to go towards the extinction of their National Debt.

The reductions contemplated by the English Ministers, to be made before the 1st of January 1823, will amount to two millions a year.

The LIFFEY, Frigate, Captain the Honourable H. DUNCAN, C. B. is to be commissioned at Portsmouth, for the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. who succeeds Sir Henry Blackwood, K. C. B. on the East Indian Station.

There had been a severe storm at Falmouth on the 5th of October, while H. M. S. GLASGOW lay there, and a boat with 5 men pulling towards her from a King's packet was upset, and all those on board drowned.

*Morning Chronicle, October 9.*—We refer our readers to an article in another column under the head KENSINGTON MAGISTRATES, which will be found to throw considerable light on the proceedings that terminated in the removal of Sir ROBERT WILSON from the army. This statement ought of right to have appeared first in *The Courier*, who promised it long ago; and we leave it to that Journalist to explain why he has allowed us to anticipate him.

The subscriptions towards purchasing an annuity for Sir ROBERT, which were announced under the letters D. A. and N. are now stated to be from Mr. LAMBTON, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Earl GREY; those of the two former being 500l. each, and that of the latter 200l. This will put an end, we should suppose, to the competition of *The Courier* and the other Ministerial Journals on this subject.

*New Books.*—The Quarterly Review, No. L. is nearly ready for publication. CONTENTS.—1. Life of Cromwell—2. Apocryphal New Testament—3. Humboldt's Personal Narrative—4. Lord Waldegrave's Memoirs—5. Staunton's Embassy to the Taurgouth Tartars—6. Hunt's Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered—7. Martyn's Memoir; Religious Missions—8. Notes on the Cape of Good Hope—9. Corn Laws, and State of Agriculture—10. Blomfield's Agamemnon—11. Italy; by Lady Morgan—12. England and France.—Printed for John Murray, Albemarle-street.

*The King.*—Brussels, Sept. 29.—The Belgians emulate the good taste of the Irish in the entertainments they give to the King of England. M. Bernard, the manager of the Opera, composed a little occasional piece, entitled, *L'Heureuse Arrivée*, to celebrate the visit of his Britannic Majesty to the Brussels Opera on the 29th of September. A multitude of compliments more or less adroitly introduced, found, as might be expected, a place in this *vaudeville*. If they were not all equally good, they were at least all equally well received. The Belgic Journal quotes the following verses as among the most elegant, and best adapted to the occasion:—

"Tous les ans par le plaisir,  
Réunis, l'âme enivrée,  
Nous boirons au souvenir  
De cette heureuse journée."

What signifies rhyme when the sentiments is so apropos? But the great exertion of ingenuity was reserved for the pantomime which followed the *vaudeville*. Of it the reader may judge by one of its beautiful pictures which the Journalist eulogizes:—"A gardener," says he, (not the *Wise* one of the East) "arrives with a large basket of flowers, which, at the moment he presents it, opens, and out leaps a pretty little Cupid, dressed"—(Guess, reader, how!—Die of despair, all ye composers of ballets, who never could conceive such an idea!)—"dressed as an English officer."

*Madras, February 16, 1822.*—We will not trespass on the patience of our readers by any prefatory remarks on the subjects conveyed in our columns of this day—extracted from the Papers received by the GANGES.—They contain matters of interest to all classes of the community.—Our Military Friends will perceive that their fears are realized of a further reduction in our Army, which had partially taken place on the 24th August, as will be seen by our paragraph. To our Commercial Friends it will be gratifying to learn, that although the extension of the Law permitting the Trade with India, by which Ships are to be permitted to trade between India and the Continent of Europe, will for a short time prove prejudicial to the commerce of the Metropolis, yet that it must ultimately and most materially increase our Trade, and full expectations are entertained of a partial extension of the trade to China, so far as to permit British Ships sailing out with cargoes of Goods from England and returning with cargoes to the continent.

To our Correspondents at large it will thus seem obvious, that a reduction of the Army indicates that the turbulent spirit of the times was gradually subsiding—that England conceived that the affairs between Russia and the Porte would be settled without her interference, and that Commerce in general assumed a more flattering aspect. We regret to add that the reports of the harvest are rather unfavourable; but our regret is considerably diminished in the reflection that the prices of some of the necessaries of life were reduced to that standard when peace and plenty smiled on our highly favored Isle.

The LORD WELLINGTON and LADY CARRINGTON, from Bengal, and the AGAMENNON, from Ceylon, had arrived at St. Helena the middle of July, the BENGAL MERCHANT, RICHMOND, GEORGE THE FOURTH, and the NANCY, all reached Gravesend the first week in September.

Letters from the GENERAL PALMER mention the arrival of that Ship at St. Helena on the 22d October, all well; she sailed again on the 23d and it was expected that she would reach England early in December.

*Sir Robert Wilson.*—Sir R. Wilson, who still remains at Paris, has addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, requiring some explanation of the causes of his dismissal from the service, and demanding a public investigation of his conduct, in the form either of a Court-martial, or Court of Inquiry. Should his request be granted, Sir Robert Wilson will immediately return home; but, in the other alternative, he proposes, it is said, to make an appeal to his constituents (the householders of the Borough of Southwark), with a narrative of the circumstances which are presumed to have contributed to his dismissal, and formal justification of his own demeanour. It is a fact of some importance, that the gallant Knight, before his departure for Paris, waited on Sir Herbert Taylor, the Duke of York's Military Secretary, and asked him, as became an officer of his rank to do, "whether there was any reason why he should not leave England for a time," to which he received from the Secretary an answer in the negative.

A number of Sir Robert Wilson's constituents have resolved to call a public meeting of the whole constituent body of Southwark, to consider the propriety of commencing a subscription to indemnify Sir Robert for the means of subsistence which he has lost in consequence of his dismissal from the army. A gentleman, under the signature of "D," in a letter to the Editor of a daily paper, requests to be put down for 500*l.* to a subscription for Sir Robert Wilson. Another subscription of 500*l.* has since been communicated to the same Journal by a generous individual, who conceals his name under the signature "A," and who expresses a hope that "every letter in the alphabet will follow in due succession.—The half-pay of Sir Robert Wilson was 25*s.* a day.

*Serious Affray.*—We regret to state that the public funeral of Francis and of his unfortunate associate, which took place on Sunday last, gave rise to another serious affray between the mob and the guards. This might have been looked for. Nothing but tumult could result from such an absurd and ill-advised proceeding as a public funeral, which was calculated to keep alive irritation, and to produce mischief, without the possibility of its leading to any good.

*Sir Robert Wilson's Dismissal.*—We shall now propose to give another statement, the particulars of which we have received from Gentlemen who were near Sir R. Wilson at the time, and who had, when they communicated to us the intelligence, no more idea that Sir R. Wilson would have been so punished for his humanity, then we had on Tuesday, when we saw the *Gazette*, that there was the most distant connexion between the Gallant General's address to Captain Oakes and the subject of the official notification. It was only on Wednesday that we had certain ground for ascribing this brave man's punishment to a cause, *prima facie*, so unnatural. The 14th of August was indeed a day fertile in topics of something more than regret: since an account of the same anxiety for the preservation of human life, called forth from two honest hearts by its outrageous proceeding, the country has incurred the double loss of a benevolent Magistrate and a gallant and skilful soldier. Sir Robert Wilson was riding at the moment alluded to in our printed statement with the other gentlemen who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to her late Majesty. When he heard the pistol shots he expressed a desire to go up to the spot, and at least ascertain the cause of them. His friends would have detained him, from considering that his presence at such a scene might, like many other innocent and well-meant acts, be liable to malicious construction. This Sir R. Wilson declared to be unworthy his regard, so long as there was a chance of saving one life, or dissuading the military from the smallest exercise of violence. He therefore accosted the Commanding Officer, simply asking him *whether it was by his orders that the soldiers fired.* The Officer replied, "No." Sir Robert then begged him "*For God's sake to interfere and prevent the effusion of blood.*" The firing did, as our informants have assured us, cease almost immediately, and by the interposition of the officers. We are therefore bound to say that, with the materials for deciding, which are as yet before us, this brave and animated Officer has, in our opinion, been harshly and illiberally treated.

*Reduction of the Army.*—The reduction of the military establishment took place on Friday, the 24th of August. It has been carried into effect by the disbandment of two troops and two companies throughout the whole of the Line and Foot Guards, together with that of the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons. No battalion of Infantry has been reduced. The regiments abroad (in the same manner as those in India) keep up a captain and two subalterns, for the purpose of recruiting, which has given rise to the mistaken report that they lose one company only. On the late establishment the total strength of a regiment of foot (every body included) was 746; at present it is 650. The reducible officers, who are, of course, the juniors of each rank, are to receive, full pay to the 20th of October, and all casualties occurring in their respective corps up to that day, are to tell in their favour. Should any officers, not the juniors, choose during the same period, to make application for half-pay, such optional retirement will be exempted from the usual consequence of annulling the future claims of their widows for the pension; or if they prefer to sell their commissions, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant that permission, namely—to captains, who have served 16 years in the army, and to subalterns, who have served 12. The object of this gracious indulgence on the part of his Royal Highness (which will, however, cease with the occasion) is to enable those to retire from the army, to the best advantage, who, from wounds or service, may conceive themselves disqualified for the more active duties of the profession. Farther to promote such view, the prices of commissions have lately been raised by a Board of General Officers, assembled for that purpose, and who, by augmenting the value of each grade in succession, have raised the amount of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Horse from 4,980*l.* to 6,175*l.* and of Foot from 3,500*l.* to 4,500*l.* the former sums having been the value fixed on those commissions by a like Board, which sat in the reign of his late Majesty. With respect to those officers who have recently returned to the service, by paying the regulated difference, and who are now placed on half-pay, their number is by no means great; and his Royal Highness, who duly appreciates their attachment to their profession, and their zeal in following it up, is fully determined to hold them in consideration as the very first to be provided for according as opportunities offer.



Monday, March 4, 1822.

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*Miscellaneous Intelligence.*—The new Sheriffs, Aldermen Garratt and Venables, with the Masters and Wardens of their respective Companies, breakfasted on Friday morning (September 28) at Goldsmith's Hall. They afterwards proceeded in state to Guildhall, for the purpose of being sworn in the office for the year ensuing.

About a year ago, a Journal was established at Edinburgh, under the title of "THE BEACON." From its commencement, there were slanders in it of a most reprehensible description. A gentleman of the name of Stuart, in Edinburgh, having been severely attacked, discovered that the paper was supported by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and a correspondence took place on the subject between Mr. Stuart and his Lordship. The Lord Advocate, in this correspondence, "disavows all approbation and sanction of the attacks on Mr. Stuart's character and honour," but admits that he has signed a bond, declaring his "earnest wish to countenance and support THE BEACON, and the principles on which it is to be conducted;" and binding himself to advance one hundred pounds, if necessary, for its support. Sir Walter Scott (it is said) and 13 other persons (at present unknown) were likewise subscribers to this bond. The publicity given to the above facts has led to the suppression of the paper.

In an action for defamation, tried at the Omagh Assizes, Ireland, in which the Rev. Mr. Hewson was the plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr. Nash the defendant, there was a verdict for the plaintiff, with Four-hundred Pound damages, and costs.

*The King.*—*Dover, September 26.*—We have this moment landed, after really a most delightful trip. We got into Calais last night about seven, and found the King at dinner, *chez Dessin*, with the house illuminated, and a guard of honour at the gate. He had come in his yacht from Ramsgate, and landed in a boat, from which he walked to the inn. The Duke de la Chartre, and Count Jumilliac, the Governor of the Department, were sent to meet him, at the water side. They sat down thirteen to dinner, including the Commanding Officer of the Legion, whom he invited. The whole guard dined at his Majesty's expense, and six hundred bottles of wine were drunk. After dinner, he went to the play, where we saw him looking particularly well and pleased. He was received with great applause, and his affability and good French delighted all around him. This morning about eight he left Calais in a travelling carriage, in which were Lord Conyngham and Sir William Knighton, followed by another with Lord F. Conyngham and Sir Edmund Nagle.—A third for servants, and a caravan for baggage composed his suite. The women, old and young, were all enchanted with his manner, which is so very peculiar, that wherever he goes the same feelings must be excited. He proceeds to Lisle, and from thence to Brussels.

*Calais, September 26.*—Major Colby, Captain Kater, Mr. Arbago, and Mr. Gardener, with a party of artillerymen to attend on them, having arrived here for the purpose of re-measuring the distance between the meridians of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris. They will encamp upon the hills of Blaney, about six miles to the west of this port.

Hamburgh papers have been received to the 31st ultimo, the contents of which strengthen still farther the opinion which has been some time prevalent, that the differences between Turkey and Russia will be amicably settled. It is stated in these papers, upon the authority of advices from Warsaw, that the Russian troops on the frontiers of Moldavia had retired to their former positions. Tranquility, it is said, has been completely restored in Constantinople, and the former accounts of horrible barbarities committed in that city, and in other parts of Turkey, are spoken of as apocryphal.

In a letter from Constantinople it is stated, that Lord Strangford, by command of his Sovereign, had interceded successfully for the preservation of ancient art at Athens. At his Lordship's request, a letter has been addressed by the Grand Vizier to the Governor-General of the Morea, desiring him, in whatever measures he might adopt for the recovery of Athens from the rebels, to protect the classic remains of antiquity in that city, and its neighbourhood, from all violence and injury.

The Brussels papers which have arrived to the 26th ultimo, state, that our Sovereign was expected on that day, in Brussels. Mr. Forster, the British Minister at the Court of Denmark, had arrived there.

*September 6, 1821.*—The following is an official statement of the reductions ordered to be made in the army from the 25th of August last:—

*Memorandum.*—The following reduction of the army was ordered to take effect from the 25th of August:—The 18th hussars and 19th lancers to be disbanded. Two troops to be reduced in each of the other regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons, (except the 4th and 16th, which are ordered to the East Indies) the officers liable to reduction to be placed on half pay on the 25th of October next. Two companies to be reduced in each battalion of foot guards. Each regiment of the line (excepting those in the East Indies) to be reduced to eight companies, and the officers liable to reduction to be placed on half pay on the 25th of October next, if at home; and if abroad, from two months after landing in England.

On Saturday night there was a surplus in this quarter's revenue of £250,000 more than the corresponding quarter of last year.—*Star.*

*September 13, 1821.*—Saturday afternoon the DUNIRA from China, and the BENGAL, from Bengal, last from St. Helena, passed by Portsmouth for the River. Sir Hudson Lowe and Staff are passengers in the DUNIRA. Colonel Sir T. Brade lauded with the purser of the DUNIRA, and set off for London.

The undermentioned East India Company's ships arrived as follows, viz.:—DUNIRA, off the Wight, 8th instant; MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY, off the Start, ditto; and LADY MELVILLE, off the Wight, 9th instant. The DUNIRA and MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY passed through the Downs yesterday for the River. The DUNIRA left China on the 16th of March. The MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY and LADY MELVILLE left China on the 26th of March, and St. Helena on the 29th of July.

*Constantinople, August 10.*—The Porte has received a very important communication from the English Ambassador; all English and Anglo Ionian subjects are prohibited supplying the Greek insurgents with men, arms, or ammunition. Those who infringe this interdiction will be punished as pirates.

*Edinburgh, Sept. 20.*—The Paris papers, which have been received to the date of Friday last, now strongly insist on the improbability of any war between Russia and Turkey. It is intimated that the relations by which the Emperor Alexander is bound to his European allies would prevent his going to war without their aid and concurrence, and it not likely that they would concur in his attacking and conquering Turkey for his own benefit.

*Vienna, Sept. 2.*—Manuscript copies of the note by the Reis Effendi, in the name of the Sublime Porte, in answer to the ultimatum of Russia, are circulated in this capital. In this note the Turks declare themselves ready to grant to the amicable intercession of Russia all that is not contrary to the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the independence of his Empire. They promise a general amnesty to the Greeks to a specified period, the reconstruction of the demolished Greek churches (if there be any) and, finally, the restitution of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia in the state fixed by treaties; but, on their own part they advance counter demands, and amongst others 'the expulsion of Prince Michael Suzzo, Ex-Hospodar, a Turkish subject, and a rebel, who has taken refuge at Odessa.' If this version be authentic, it will be perceived that such a demand can only give rise to fresh difficulties. It is remarkable, that in the copy of this note, handed about here, no mention is made of Prince Ypsilanti, who is under detention at Pest: this would prove that the Porte is very scrupulous in avoiding all subjects of discussion with Austria. In general, the measured and circumspect progress of Turkish diplomacy recalls the ancient Ottoman proverb:—'We hunt bares in chariots drawn by oxen.'

**London Gazette.**

The Gazette of September 8, 1821, notifies, that His Majesty has nominated Major W. Morrison, of the Madras Establishment, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and that he has approved of the 1st Regiment of Foot being permitted to resume their original designation, "First, or the Royal Regiment of Foot," instead of the "First, or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot;" and of their being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Egmont op Zee," and "Sainte Lucie." At the Court at Carlton-house, the 17th of September, 1821; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—It is this-day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday, the 20th day of this instant September, to Thursday, the 29th day of November next.

War Office, September 17.—Memorandum.—The King has been pleased to remove Major-General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from his Majesty's service.

**Kensington Magistrates.**

Sir, To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

As every circumstance connected with the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson is, in the present state of public feeling, of importance, and as the Ministerial Papers are, after all their promised explanations, mysteriously silent upon the subject, the following additional particulars will, I think, convince every honourable mind of the secret and improper influence used to obtain evidence, and, if possible, make out a case of conspiracy against the Worthy General, and others who were concerned in paying the last tribute of respect to the lamented and ill-used Queen of England. In a former communication I informed you, that a tradesman of Hammersmith had been sent for and examined by a Magistrate or Magistrates, upon the subject; to this Mr. T. Jullion, the Magistrate's Clerk, after due consideration in the Inquisitorial Conclave, was among other circumstances (none of which he has in the slightest degree refuted), directed to reply. This letter appeared in THE CHRONICLE on the 25th of last month, and the passage stands thus:—

The paragraph goes on the state, "To this we have to add, that a tradesman of Hammersmith was peremptorily sent for by the Magistrates and examined, relative to his knowledge of the affair." This assertion is grossly false, no tradesman was examined by the Magistrates upon the subject alluded to.

Now, Sir we shall in future know what sort of credence we are to give to these authorised and official statements of the Magistrates of Kensington. As Mr. T. Jullion could hardly have made the assertion without the knowledge of Sir Richard Birnie, I shall leave it to impartial persons to judge whether Sir Richard Birnie, knowing what he did, ought to have suffered any professional gentleman to put forth such a statement? The GROSSNESS OF THE FALSEHOOD I shall now leave where public comment will not fail to affix it. About a fortnight previous to the Meeting of the Magistrates at Hammersmith, for the purpose of Renewing the Licenses, Mr. Birnie wrote a note to a Mr. John Millwood a stone-mason, of Hammersmith, requesting he would call upon him at the Public Office, Bow-street; the Magisterial summons was instantly obeyed, and the following is the substance of the Magistrate's questions and inquiries. The tradesman, after being informed that Mr. Birnie had information upon oath on the subject, was asked, among a variety of other questions, the following:—"If he had not, in conjunction with Sir R. Wilson, actuated and given the people money to pull up the stones at the end of Church-lane? If he was not acquainted intimately with the person of Sir R. Wilson?" And on his replying to both these questions in the negative, the worthy Magistrate inquired "if he did not see a tall gentleman on a tall horse, with a star on his breast, give five shillings to the men—and if the same person had not a pot of beer resting on the pommel of his saddle, out of which he afterwards drank the health of the persons who were pulling up the stones?" These questions met a most decided negative. (By way of refreshing his memory, I suppose), the Magistrate observed, that Sir Robert Wilson was a very remarkable man; he was very tall, and very discernible upon that occasion. These and a number of other such questions met with similar contradictions, when the witness was ordered to withdraw, without receiving any other satisfaction for his trouble and loss of time, than the honour of having had a private interview with Mr.—now Sir Richard Birnie. Probably the worthy Magistrate will favour the public with his authority for these extra-magisterial and inquisitorial examinations, or no doubt will, in furtherance of justice, take the proper steps against the manufacture of the secret affidavit upon which SIR ROBERT WILSON HAS BEEN DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY, MR. YOUNG NEARLY DEPRIVED OF HIS LICENSE AND PROPERTY, AND AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS TRADESMAN DRAWN FROM HIS BUSINESS, AND PUT TO THE EXPENSE OF COMING TO LONDON TO ANSWER THE RIDICULOUS AND INQUISITORIAL INQUIRIES OF A MEDDLING MAGISTRATE.

I am, Sir,

THE DETECTOR OF THE  
NEW GREEN-BAG PLOT.

London, Oct. 2, 1821.

**The Laurel Wreath.**

The brightest hue the laurel wears  
Its purest tint, and freest green,  
Is when 'tis moist with mercy's tears,  
And on its leaf her gems are seen.

A wreath, of late, but seldom worn,  
'Tis only for the brave and free,  
Who meaner efforts nobly scorn;  
Then, Wilson, 'tis a wreath for thee.

**Manuscripts and Memoirs of Napoleon.**

MONSIEUR, à Monsieur L'Éditeur du Courier.

Plusieurs ouvrages sous le titre de "Manuscrit venu de St. Helene," "des Pensées," "Maximes," "Sentences," "Mémoires Secrets," "Napoleon, peint par lui même," "Chagrins Domestiques," "Vers," &c. &c. ont été publiés, ou annoncés, comme étant de l'Empereur Napoleon; ils ne sont pas de lui; ses manuscrits n'ont été communiqués à personne.

Nous démentons également les Mémoires annoncés sous notre nom. Nous vous prions de vouloir bien insérer cette lettre dans votre Journal, et nous avons l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Vos très humble et obéissants serviteurs,

Le Comte BERTRAND.

Le Comte de MONTHOLON.

London, le 2d Octobre, 1821.

**London Female Fashions for October.**

**WALKING DRESS.**—A high dress, composed of ponceau gros de Naples; the corsage fastens behind; the back is plain; the fronts are ornamented by a trimming of the same material, in the form of a wreath of leaves, which slopes down on each side, and forms the shape of the bust in a very becoming manner. The collar is very deep, and is ornamented at the edge by a loop trimming. Long sleeve, finished at the hand by a loop trimming; very full epaulette, terminated by a band and bow in the middle of the arm in front; a similar bow surmounts the trimming of the bottom of the sleeve. There is a full ruche, of the same material as the dress, at the bottom of the skirt; this is surmounted by a trimming also of the same material, of an uncommonly novel and pretty description. Head-dress, a bonnet of gros de Naples, to correspond: it is of a moderate size, lined with white, and adorned with a very full plume of white feathers, tinged at the edge with the same colour as the dress; strings to correspond, tie it under the chin. The hair is much divided on the forehead, and very full at the sides of the face. Necklace and earrings dead gold. Limerick gloves, and black kid shoes.

**COURT DRESS.**—A white lace petticoat, of British manufacture, over one of white satin: the trimming of the petticoat consists of gold tissue disposed in folds, and edged with gold cord; train of gold-coloured satin lined with white satin, and trimmed with bunches of gold shells, placed at regular distances: this trimming goes all round. The corsage is tight to the shape; the front is formed of folds, to correspond with the trimming of the petticoat. Sleeves of gold-coloured satin, trimmed with folds of tissue and gold cord; a band of plaited cord terminates the sleeve. A very full Elizabeth ruff stands up round the back of the neck. The hair is divided so as to display the forehead very much; it falls in loose ringlets at the sides of the face. The hind hair is dressed low. A diamond bandeau is placed very low over the forehead; the lappets are of British point lace: a profusion of white ostrich flat feathers finishes the coiffure. Diamond ear-rings and necklace. White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

**REMARKS.**—The termination of the court mourning so late in the month of Sept. has prevented the autumnal fashions from being so decided as they in general are at this season. We have done our utmost to ascertain what is likely to be worn during the ensuing month; and from the respectability of our sources of information, we trust our fair subscribers will find our anticipations correct. Pelisses are expected to be very general for promenade dress: we have not observed any thing particularly novel in those now preparing, except in one instance—that was a pelisse of Pomona green reps silk; the trimming was of the same material mixed with chenille; it consisted of rouleaux twisted so as to form wreaths of serpents twined together. This trimming went all round, and the bottom of the long sleeve was finished to correspond. There was no epaulette, but its place was supplied by a large pelerine cut in five points, which fall very low; these points were edged with chenille trimming. The collar, which stood up very high round the throat, was also pointed. The pelisse fastened down the front with silk ornaments, to correspond in colour; they were of the demi-lozenge form with the point turning upwards. The bonnets that we have seen were generally of silk, to correspond with the pelisse or walking dress. We find, however, that several orders have been given for Leghorn bonnets, decorated in the French style, with very full wreaths or bunches of poppies mixed with ears of ripe wheat.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### Public Funeral—Affray of the Guards.

*From the Times of August 27, 1821.*

#### FUNERAL OF RICHARD HONEY AND GEORGE FRANCIS, WHO WERE SHOT ON THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

Yesterday being the day upon which it was announced that the public funeral of these two unfortunate men was to take place, at the expense of the mechanics of London, an extraordinary interest was excited, not merely among the members of that numerous body, but in a very considerable proportion of the public of this metropolis. Upon the inexpediency and impropriety of the measures itself (which seems to have been resolved upon and effected by a committee of the bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners—of which 2 trades the deceased themselves were members), we have already expressed a decided opinion. We condemned it as one which, under existing circumstances, was calculated rather to renew that animosity and irritation which on a recent melancholy occasion manifested themselves in so lamentable a manner, than likely to effect one good or laudable purpose. We have at present simply to record some of the principal events, and to describe some of the most striking scenes which this day presented. We should premise that Mr. Sheriff Waithman—apprehending the possibility that the public peace might be endangered by the carrying in procession through the principal streets and along the road to Hammer-smith, the bodies of those who fell the unfortunate victims of the needless employment of the military power on the 14th—on Saturday addressed the following letter to several of the newspapers, with a view to dissuade the committee from the public execution of their design:—

Sir,—Seeing a paragraph that has appeared in some of the papers, that a procession is intended to proceed to-morrow from Smithfield, to accompany the funeral of the two unfortunate men who were shot on the 14th inst. near Cumberland-gate, as I have assisted the relatives of one of those individuals in the investigating the circumstances which led to his death. I feel called upon to say, through the medium of your paper, that I highly deprecate such a proceeding, and particularly as the matter is now under judicial inquiry; and earnestly hope that the public will refrain from attending the proposed meeting. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Bridge-street, August 25, 1821.

ROBERT WATHMAN.

Finding, however, that the individuals in question were bent upon effecting their original intentions, the worthy Sheriff accompanied the procession in person. To his exertions and assiduous attention is mainly to be attributed the general good order in which the proceedings of the morning were conducted. It is very remarkable that it was not till four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday that the Lord Mayor received the usual notification from Lord Bathurst, desiring him to take the proper measures for keeping the peace of the city during the next day. The Sheriffs of the county received no such intimation whatever; but the moment that the High Sheriff (Mr. Waithman) was satisfied that the procession would take place, he adopted the most prompt and vigorous measures to preserve the public peace. He wrote to Mr. Burchell, the Under Sheriff, desiring him to order out a sufficient posse of constables for the county, and sent a similar letter to the Secondary, with a like request for city constables. [We subjoin a copy of the letter to, and answer from, these gentlemen.]

GENTLEMEN,—A placard having appeared, inviting an assemblage of the people to-morrow in Smithfield, at 12 o'clock, to pass up Holborn to Hammersmith, I wish you to have the officers and constables in readiness to prevent any breach of the peace. I do not wish to have them appear amongst the people, but to have them in readiness to act, in case there should be a necessity for their so doing.

To Mr. Sheriff Waithman, &c.

Sir,—We have, agreeably to your directions, summoned the constables and officers to be in Charter-house square to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock precisely, ready to receive your further instructions.

We are, Sir, your obedient humble servants,

HENCHMAN AND BURCHELL,

Red Lion-square, August 25, 1821.

Sheriffs' Officers.

Yesterday morning Mr. Waithman met the chief officers of the peace, and gave similar directions for the attendance of constables; and having no apprehension of any tumults, save near the barracks, posted the larger proportion of the men in that vicinity, and, previously to the passing of the procession, he repeatedly rode in among the people, entreating them to abstain from hissing or using any other expressions of anger towards the soldiers. The general rendezvous was appointed for 12 o'clock in Smithfield; and long before that hour multitudes had congregated there. A few minutes before 12, some men on foot with mourning hat-bands came down Long-lane: and shortly after them,

Dr. Watson, of Spa-fields notoriety, attended by six or seven of his friends, entered the market-place by another avenue. Infinite confusion and uncertainty prevailed among the crowd, as to the direction which the first part of the intended procession was to take or had taken, when Dr. Watson addressed the spectators, for the purpose of dispelling their doubts. Having mounted upon the top of a post, he informed his fellow countrymen, "that it would be useless for them to wait there any longer, as the procession was not to proceed from thence, but from King's-gate-street, Holborn, in the neighbourhood of which the body of Francis lay." This information proved to be correct; but that some feud had sprung up, or that some misunderstanding existed between the Doctor and the Managing Committee, was evidenced by the appearance of several members of the latter, disclaiming all connexion with the Doctor. Placards were posted all over Smithfield, and were perpetually reappearing at the corner of every street down the whole line of the Hammersmith road, calling upon the people to preserve the strictest order. At about half-past one the first part of the procession, consisting of the hearse and four, which contained the coffin of Francis, followed by four mourning coaches and pairs, and preceded by a man bearing a plateau of feathers, began to move from the neighbourhood of Red Lion-square. As it advanced up Holborn at a slow and solemn pace, it was met by one or two friendly societies, and by a band of music, which accompanied it all the way to Hammersmith playing the Dead March in Saul, the 95th, the 100th, and other psalms. The feeling which was apparent in the demeanour of the mourners—relatives and friends of the deceased—the undisturbed order and quietness with which they proceeded, and the general sympathy of the beholders, formed an interesting scene. From every street and avenue, at the windows of every house, in the carriage road, on the pathway, crowds were collected, and a sense of decorum appeared to pervade the whole of them. The procession having at length reached Oxford-street was joined (nearly at that part where it is intersected by the Regent's Circus and the other new street) by the hearse which carried the body of Honey, and which had been waiting between Soho-square and Duke-street. This hearse was preceded by feathers, and followed by four mourning coaches, precisely in the same way as the other was; and we observed the High Sheriff and his Deputy a little in advance. The scene was striking, and neither the incredible numbers of the spectators, nor the long continued succession of vehicles of every description with which the streets were thronged, detracted from its general effect, which was mournful and extraordinary. When the procession had arrived near the end of Stratford-place, that effect was much heightened from the advantageous view which this position afforded. Two gorgeous banners which were borne by the "Provident Brothers," and another society, offered a singular spectacle, in the contrast of their purple and yellow silks, decked in gold and silver embroidery, with long weepers of black crape, that were attached to them. The multitude that was now assembled defied all calculation; yet the procession met with no obstruction in its course. It continued to go along Oxford-road until it arrived at Book-street, Grosvenor square, from whence it proceeded into Piccadilly. A great many persons, anxious to head the procession before its arrival at Hyde-park-corner, rode or ran down North Audley-street, and the streets intervening between that and Park-lane; and it was curious to observe from some point where these streets intersected one another, five or six dense columns of people, hastening down at once through as many streets, in order to arrive at Piccadilly in as little time as possible. Other individuals were not so fortunate; for seeing the great concourse of equestrians and vehicles of every imaginable variety that almost choked up Park-lane, they ran to Cumberland-gate, in the expectation of getting through the Park. The gate, however, proved to be impracticable; it was locked, and a chain was drawn across it. We did not see a single soldier near the place. In our way through Park-lane, we were struck with the utter solitude of the Park. We had almost said that not an individual was to be seen in it; but certain it is, that the Sunday promenaders, with whom it is usually so replete, were yesterday replaced by a small straggling party of the police horse patrol, who were riding up and down in undisputed possession. Stanhope-gate was not merely blocked up, but the iron gate was covered by a complete fencing of deal planks.

Before the procession reached to Hyde-park-corner, every eminence between that and Knightsbridge barracks was thronged with spectators. Doorways, windows, and the tops of houses, for nearly the whole line, were crowded to excess. The footways on both sides of the road presented a dense mass of persons, as closely thronged together as it was possible for a moving mass to be. But the crowd was not confined to the footways alone; the carriage-road was so far encroached upon by pedestrians, that, at a first appearance, one would have thought it impossible the funeral could pass through. As the procession advanced, however, way was made, and it came through, though in a much more compact body than it presented in any street from its first setting out. Before it reached to Knightsbridge barracks every house and place which commanded a view of that situation was occupied. Indeed so great was the anxiety for places from which to view the procession in

that quarter, that as high as 5s. were offered for a single window-seat. The curiosity of great numbers in this part was excited by the reports which had been spread in the morning respecting the progress of the funeral. It was at one time reported that a halt would be made for some time opposite the barracks, and at another it was rumoured that the gates would be allowed to remain open, as they are on ordinary occasions. We were, however, very glad to find on our arrival that neither of those rumours had any foundation. For a considerable time before the arrival of the procession at the barracks the gates were closely shut, and not a soldier was to be seen except here and there a few who looked through the closed windows of the upper apartments. When the body of the procession was seen advancing towards Knightsbridge, some of the persons who had taken their stand in front of the barracks began to hiss and call out "Butchers." This intemperate expression was no sooner enunciated than it was loudly condemned by the majority of the by-standers. Mr. Sheriff Waithman was on horseback in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and exerted himself very earnestly to suppress every attempt which could lead to a breach of the peace. He was assisted in his laudable endeavours by a gentleman who acted as his under-sheriff, and by a few other gentlemen on horseback, whose names we could not collect. Wherever the Sheriff went, he was loudly cheered by the people, who on every occasion paid the utmost attention to his orders not to disturb the peace. The first outcries against the Guards were very speedily put down. In a short time, however, they were renewed by a few individuals who had come on before the procession, but who had not been present at the previous expression of disapprobation by their predecessors. This intemperate conduct, we were happy to observe, was received with loud cries of "Order, order," and was immediately put down. The persons who had the conducting of the procession appeared to us to be strenuously opposed to every act on the part of the surrounding thousands which could at all tend to disturb the public tranquillity. We shall here observe, that as soon as the first expression of disapprobation on the part of the people was evinced towards the Guards, they (the Guards) removed back from the windows through which they were seen. The greater part of them did not again make their appearance. A few, however, did, and it was on some of the occasions when they were observed from the road, that we noticed the expressions of disapprobation to which we have alluded above. When that part of the procession which may be properly denominated the funeral, approached close to the barracks, the utmost silence was observed; the greater part of the persons who walked arm in arm in front were uncovered, as were the majority of the by-standers. The scene at this instant was certainly very striking. Viewed from the tops of the houses in front of the barracks, the road as far as the eye could reach on either side, was thronged as closely as it was possible for it to be by human beings congregated together. The hearses and mourning coaches had receded a little from the spot on which we stood, the parts above the wheels alone were visible, and they appeared as if floating in the midst of the thousands by which they were surrounded. From the spot of which we now speak, we do not think that the number of persons within view at both sides could have been less than from 70,000 to 80,000, though the exact numbers cannot of course be ascertained.

From Knightsbridge the procession moved on in the same order, till it reached Kensington. Here there was a halt for some moments, in consequence of the difficulty of passing through the immense multitudes which had there assembled. Not an eminence from which a view could be commanded was left unoccupied. Here also the utmost good order prevailed among the crowds who formed, as well as among those who witnessed, the procession. It was every where received in a solemn and becoming manner. It then moved on from Kensington to Hammersmith. The houses along the road were all, as elsewhere, lined with spectators, who exhibited, if not a strong, at least a decent sympathy with the melancholy pageant which was passing before them. In many places, the hedges were also filled with groups of observers. About four o'clock the procession arrived at Hammersmith. The bell of the church began to toll as soon as it entered into the town, and did not cease till both the coffins were placed within its walls. The body of Francis was the first which reached the churchyard; and as soon as it arrived there, preparations were made for taking it out of the hearse, the persons who had taken part in the procession advanced first, followed by the two banner men. Then came a plateau of plumes—of which the Government did not furnish one at the "decent, proper, and becoming" funeral of the Queen of England. It was carried by a person in deep mourning, and was followed by the supporters of the coffin, who were eight in number. A rich pall—and here again the difference between the funerals of these two poor mechanics and that of the late Consort of the most potent monarch George IV., presented itself to the mind—was thrown over the coffin, and thrown over it with a decency and solemnity which formed a striking contrast to the scene which was exhibited not more than a week ago at Harwich. Such of the mourners as were family of the deceased came next, and appeared to excite a strong interest amongst the crowds who were assembled in the church-

yard. As soon as they had effected their entrance, which they did by the south gate, that gate was closed, to prevent a fresh influx of strangers upon those who were already assembled there, and who filled every inch of vacant ground that was to be found within the yard, to say nothing of the walls and trees which surround it. The clergyman, as is usual, met the corpse at the church gate, and read over it the solemn commencement of our burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. &c. At that moment, as if by general consent, every head was uncovered, and not a sound was to be heard among the immense multitudes thus collected, except that of the trumpets accompanying the procession, which played a funeral psalm. The scene was impressive. It would be almost impossible to collect the same persons again together, and to influence them with a similar feeling with that which at that moment actuated them. The coffin and its bearers proceeded at a slow pace through the midst of them, calling forth their remarks at every step. At last it reached the church porch, into which it was preceded by the two banners. As soon as the body of Francis had been placed on the rude kind of scaffold which was prepared in the interior of the church for its reception, orders were sent to admit into the church yard the body of Honey, which for a few moments had been waiting at the entrance of it. It was ushered into the church with the same order and decency, and received by the people in the churchyard with the same feeling, as had been evinced by them in the case of Francis. It was found, however, impossible to close the gates, which had been opened to admit this part of the procession. The wand-bearers endeavoured, but in vain, to turn back the waves of the multitude, which set in strong against them. Finding that to be impossible, they wisely gave way to it, and the consequence was, that immediately afterwards the church was crowded in every quarter to excess. We were so fortunate as to obtain a seat in the front gallery, and on looking down into the chancel, we found it to be quite filled with the mourners who belonged to the family of these two unfortunate victims of military execution. The men who held the two banners which we have before noticed, placed themselves, in the pew of her late Majesty, which, as well as the pulpit, was covered with black cloth, in consequence of her decease. The banners themselves, covered as they were with crape, added to the picturesque appearance of the place, and increased the general melancholy which had been inspired by the sight of the escutcheons, between which they were ranged—those mournful memorials of departed royalty. On the clergyman's proceeding to read the impressive litany for the dead enjoined by the Church of England, a vast majority of the congregation drew forth their prayer-books and followed him through it, thus giving another proof, if indeed any were wanted, that the lower orders of the people of England are not the immoral, irreligious, and infidel crew, which some of the unfeeling Pharisees of the age wish to represent them. After the funeral psalms, and that sublime and affecting chapter, taken out of the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, had been read, the two coffins were carried to the grave. We do not know, and shall not pretend to conjecture, what feelings influenced the people to such conduct; but were surprised at observing the eagerness displayed by numbers, both of men and women, to touch the coffins of the deceased as they were conveyed from the church to their last home. If they had believed in the efficacy of religious relics, and had conceived the coffin to contain the bodies of some of the earliest martyrs they could not have touched them with stronger feelings of regard and veneration. The banners accompanied them to the grave, and on "earth being committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," were lowered over them in the most impressive and affecting silence. On the conclusion of the funeral service the different friends of the deceased retired to the mourning coaches which were waiting for them, attended by the warmest sympathies of all present. It ought not, however, to be overlooked that the deep grief of the children of the deceased excited in some bosoms feelings which expressed themselves in an angry manner not altogether congenial either with the place, or the ceremony which they had just witnessed. With this exception in the conduct of a few, and but a few individuals, every thing which passed in the church yard was highly creditable to their moral and religious feelings, notwithstanding the efforts which some individuals made, but in vain, to create a disturbance among the populace during the time that the funeral was in the church.

As soon as the motion of the mourning coaches made it known to the multitudes who were collected in the streets of Hammersmith, that the funeral was over, they began to turn their steps towards the metropolis. It was evident from their orderly conduct on the road to Hammersmith, that unless some irritation was given to them by the appearance of the Life Guards at Knightsbridge barracks, nothing would occur to disturb the general peace and tranquillity which had prevailed on their whole line of march during the day. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, who, as our readers will have seen, had been most actively and successfully employed during the whole advance of the procession in using his influence to soothe the irritated feelings of the people, posted himself and such of the *posse comitatus* as he had thought proper to call out, opposite to the barracks, in order that he might, if possible, prevail upon them to



Monday, March 4, 1892.

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dispense with those expressions of indignation against the Life Guards, which the people thought, justly or unjustly, that the conduct of that corps on a recent occasion had richly merited. About 6 o'clock a numerous group of soldiers planted themselves in a most conspicuous position before the front gates of their barracks, and appeared by their behaviour to be challenging the attention of the passengers to their bold and undaunted demeanour. Mr. Sheriff Walthman, observing the manner in which they had ranged themselves on the footpath along which a great part of the crowd were certain to walk in their return from Hammersmith, rode up to them and requested them to withdraw from the conspicuous position in which they had placed themselves. The soldiers replied that they had a right to stand in the position which they then occupied, and declared their resolution of not moving from it. Mr. Sheriff Walthman then said to them, that he did not mean to insist, as he was justified in doing, upon their complying with his desire to remove from the footpath; that his sole anxiety was to preserve the public peace; and to effect that object he would even ask it of them as a favour to retire to their quarters. He further added, that if they would oblige him upon that point, he would order his officers to arrest the first man who offered them an insult. Notwithstanding this conciliatory address, which had it been complied with in the first instance, would have indisputably prevented all the commotion which afterwards ensued, the soldiers persisted in retaining their station. The worthy Sheriff then asked them to give him the name of their commanding officer, that he might communicate with him upon the subject. To that proposition the soldiers, at whose head was either a corporal or a sergeant, gave a most unqualified refusal. Mr. Walthman made, however, another attempt to effect his object. He sent two or three of his officers into the barracks to find out the gentleman in command of the regiment, and ordered them to deliver his respectful compliments to him, and to state how expedient it would be to withdraw the military from the view of the populace. If the report of the officers is to be believed, the answer which they got from the officer to whom they delivered the Sheriff's message was "Tell Mr. Walthman, your Sheriff, he may go and be d—d: my men shall stay where they are; I will not consent to have them made prisoners of." The import of this answer got spread among the people, and did not tend to a spirit of conciliation between them and the soldiers. Different groups kept arriving from Hammersmith with feelings strongly excited by the melancholy fate of Francis and Honey. The news of this answer was not calculated to repress that natural irritation under which they laboured. The worthy Sheriff saw this; and in consequence went up the gate of the barracks, and said to the men, "As your commanding officer will not give you the orders which appear to me to be necessary to preserve the public peace, I, as Sheriff of the county, to whom the king's peace in that county is intrusted, take upon myself to act as your commanding officer, and order you to retire this moment within the barracks. If not, I shall look upon you as responsible for all the fatal consequences which may ensue from your obstinacy and perverseness." This was said in the presence of several individuals, both civil and military. The soldiers murmured, but at last reluctantly, and after considerable delay, withdrew within the gates. The people immediately gave Alderman Walthman three cheers. Shortly after this point had been carried, the mourning coaches arrived from Hammersmith, followed by a considerable number of people. The soldiers, who had collected themselves in the windows of their respective apartments, laughed at them, in many cases most loudly, and, in several, shook their fists at the parties surrounding them. The populace retorted the insult by calling them "Piccadilly butchers, cowardly cut-throats," &c., and no longer confined themselves to hissing and hooting. Mr. Sheriff Walthman, whilst the scene was transacting, was riding up and down with his undersheriff, endeavouring to mollify the anger of the people. By threatening the more violent spirits that he would order his officers to seize them in case he saw them insult the soldiery, and by using milder arguments to the more peaceably inclined, he succeeded to a certain degree in accomplishing his object. The seeds of disturbance had, however, been sown among the people, and though his presence prevented them from striking deep root, they sprung up with greater vigour as soon as he retired. Stones at last began to be thrown by both parties, and so simultaneously that it would be difficult to decide which were the aggressors. In less than two or three minutes after the commencement of this distant warfare, several of the soldiers climbed over the wall into the street, and made an attack on the people, who, as we were informed by a respectable witness, though we certainly did not see the fact ourselves, were maltreating a drunken Life Guardsman, who was staggering through the street to his quarters. A general engagement ensued between this man's comrades (some of whom were armed with bludgeons, but none at this time with swords) and the multitude. The success was various; but during the time that it was carried on, repeated volleys of stones were hurled from the upper windows of the barracks. At last the people succeeded in driving back the soldiers who had made the sally. Their comrades in the barracks perceived that their friends were defeated, and immediately issued forth armed, some with swords and others with carbines, to assist them. It was at that exact moment that we ourselves became eye-witnesses of the scene, and

we conceived, and are still inclined to conceive, that it was at this moment that the affray really commenced. It was a frightful spectacle. Soldiers, some dressed, some in their undress, were seen bursting out of the gates of their barracks, clambering over its walls, and rushing with drawn swords and infuriated looks, into the midst of the unarmed multitudes. Others were throwing stones and brickbats into the streets from their private rooms in much greater quantities than were thrown from the street. We saw several people around us struck by them. Some of the people now began to fly from the unequal contest which they were waging, but others stood up to the Guards, in spite of their superiority of offensive weapons, with the most undaunted fortitude. Blood was flowing on both sides pretty freely, when Mr. Sheriff Walthman, in whose absence this tumult had occurred, rode up to the scene of action, and in the very throng of the contention. He endeavoured to part the combatants, who were then fighting at the end of the barracks which is nearest to Hyde-park. Not succeeding immediately in his efforts, he turned back his horse, and was riding on the foot-path towards the front gate of the barracks, out of which the men armed and unarmed kept continually issuing. As he was going along, he found another party scuffling with the military. He immediately ordered them to desist, and contrived to separate the corporal or sergeant, with whom he had been before conversing at the gate, and who, from the conversation which he had held with him, must have known him as the Sheriff—a point that it is material to keep in mind—from the conflict in which he was engaging. The worthy Sheriff immediately desired him to return to his quarters and to induce his companions to return: the answer which the man made him was to slip aside and knock down an individual who was standing near him. Still the Sheriff attempted to persuade him to retire, and whilst he was doing so, a young officer, in plain cloths, came up, and, if we saw rightly, attempted to shoulder the Sheriff off the foot-path. The corporal, to whom we have alluded, took courage upon seeing this outrage, and immediately seized the Sheriff's horse by the bridle, saying to him, "Damn you, I will soon show you the way off the footpath." Mr. Walthman, around whom there were not more than five or six of his officers, all of whom were struck and wounded by the military, seeing himself thus assaulted, bit the individual thus wilfully impeding him in the discharge of his ministerial duties, a heavy blow on the top of the cap with a riding stick which he had in his hand. The blow stunned the man, but others of his comrades forced the Sheriff and his horse into the middle of the street. Immediately afterwards every person who witnessed the transaction, either from the streets or the neighbouring houses—must have expected to have seen Mr. Walthman murdered. Two or three ruffians—for they deserve not the name of soldiers—ran at him with their pointed swords; his officers turned them aside; another was seen at the same moment, after having first deliberately taken a cartridge out of his pouch, and loaded his carbine, to place it against his shoulder and to take deliberate aim at the worthy Alderman. Whilst the carbine was in that situation, a sheriff's officer of the name of Levi, ran up and knocked the ruffian down. The struggle continued a few minutes afterwards, and then suddenly closed, the men retiring, as we understood by the command of their officers to the barracks. The Sheriff was then fully occupied in calming the spirits of the enraged multitude, many of whom, even whilst the struggle was at the hottest, applied to him to know whether they had a right to repel the brutal force which was brought against them, adding, that, if they had, and he would lead them on they were ready to die by his side. Of course, the Sheriff's answer to these applications was an injunction to those who made them to keep themselves quiet and disperse. That, however, was advice not always very palatable; for the irritation which these events had excited in the minds of the people was not likely to cease immediately. They stayed, therefore, for a considerable time before the barracks, hooting the military, and loading them with every term of vituperation that the English language could afford them. The women who were in the streets, and who had either walked or ridden to Hammersmith to see what occurred there, were particularly violent in the language which they used towards them. This circumstance rendered it necessary for the Sheriff to remain riding up and down the road till nearly 8 o'clock, to prevent the accumulation of crowds before the barracks. This he was at last enabled to accomplish, partly by threats and partly by the influence which his conduct in the affray with the Life Guards had given him with the multitude. By 8 o'clock the streets about Knightsbridge were comparatively cleared, and we have not heard of any interruption of the public tranquillity occurring yesterday evening, save that which we have just recorded.

We did not hear that any person had been mortally wounded in this affray; several of the people had received heavy contusions, and some severe cuts. Several of the Guards were bleeding copiously from the nose and mouth when they were called into their quarters.

We are informed by a gentleman on whose authority we can rely, that long before the procession arrived at the barracks, and after the gates were shut, a brick-bat was thrown from over the barrack wall among the crowd, by which an infant in its mother's arms was struck, and severely wounded. We mention this as it reached us: but it did not fall within the observation of our reporters who attended.

**Appeal to a Jury.****ELOQUENT APPEAL TO A JURY, IN A CASE OF ASSAULT.***Secondaries' Office, July 26.***STEPHENS V. BROGDEN.**

Mr. C. PHILLIPS stated the plaintiff's case. He said the action was brought for such compensation as damages could make for a most outrageous assault that had been committed by the defendant on the plaintiff. The defendant, by allowing judgment against him by default, had admitted that he could not deny or justify the assault of which the plaintiff complained. The plaintiff brought the subject before a Jury with pain; but he felt it his bounden duty, both as a man and a citizen of London, who had been cruelly injured in his person and his feelings, to appeal to a tribunal of his fellow citizens for such redress as their verdict could afford. The plaintiff, Mr. Stephens, is a jeweller, living in Castle street, Holborn; Mr. Brogden, the defendant, is also a jeweller, living in Bridgewater-square, Barbican. It happened that some time since information was given to the master goldsmiths that the jewellers were in the habit of selling mourning rings without the Hall Stamp, by which means they avoided the payment of a fee that is charged on affixing the stamp at the Hall. The master goldsmiths, in consequence of this information, called a Court of Wardens, to take the subject into consideration. The jewellers were alarmed, as they had great numbers of those unstamped rings on hand, and they called a meeting on the 31st of May, to consider how they should act. This meeting was respectfully attended, and Mr. Stephens was present. A Mr. McGregor asked who gave the information to the master goldsmiths? A person who stood near Mr. Stephens, replied "Brogden." A friend of Mr. Brogden said, "Who does he say?" Mr. Stephens answered "Brogden." The next day Mr. Stephens received a note from Mr. Brogden—they were unacquainted, and were both creditors of a person who was then insolvent. The note was as follows:—

*Bridgewater-square, June 1.*

"J Brogden's compliments to Mr. Stephens, will feel much obliged by his calling on him at Bridgewater-square, on business equally important to both, before four o'clock to-day, or to-morrow morning."

Mr. Stephens immediately went to Mr. Brogden's house, where he found him in his counting-house, a clerk and the porter, who had brought the note, being present. On Mr. Stephens' entrance, Mr. Brogden sent the porter out, and, after shutting the door, went into an inner room, from which he instantly returned with a large whip in his hand. He addressed Mr. Stephens, saying—"And so, Mr. Stephens, you called me an informer, before 13 persons, last night;" and without waiting for any reply, he struck Mr. Stephens. He was at that time labouring under a severe Ophthalmic complaint, and the first blow which he received was across the eyes, the seat of his disorder. His head was next laid open, and stroke after stroke followed, till at length the whip was broken into three pieces. But the vengeance of the defendant did not stop here, for he deliberately reversed the whip, and repeatedly struck him with the butt end of it, which was cased with some metallic substance. The plaintiff's blood gushed over the counter, some chased silver goods were spattered with it, and his cravat dyed in his gore would be produced this day, and satisfy the Jury of the severity of his wounds. From the sudden and violent nature of the attack, Mr. Stephens was incapable of making any resistance, but the defendant's clerk fortunately happened to be a man of humanity, and when he saw the situation of the plaintiff and that Mr. Brogden's ire was rather whetted than appeased at the sight of the plaintiff's blood, he rushed between them and wrested the whip out of his master's hand, exclaiming, "Good God, what are you about?" and adding, as he turned round to Mr. Stephens, "Why did you come? I should have been with you in a quarter of an hour; I knew all this, and would have prevented it." Shortly after this a Gentleman of the name of Taylor came in, and upon inquiring into the cause of the affray, Mr. Stephens, who it seems, had by this time washed away the blood from his head, replied, naturally enough in indignant terms. "There is the villain, who would have murdered me, had it not been for his clerk." It would appear in evidence that Mr. Brogden subsequently told Mr. Taylor, that if he had been deceived, he could never make Mr. Stephens sufficient amends. "If he had been deceived." Good God! was this language to be held by a man of mature age and understanding? Was it not his bounden duty, if he laboured under any misapprehensions from the information of some malignant tale-bearer, to have gone to some respectable gentleman, and ascertained the truth, before he proceeded to those outrageous extremities, which, as it would appear from the evidence of the surgeon who would be called, had nearly cost the plaintiff his life? Mr. Stephens was conveyed home in a coach, and the surgeon who attended him thought his life in such extreme danger, that he was ready at that time to make an affidavit of the fact, in order that a warrant might be

immediately issued in case of his patient's death. The plaintiff labored for a month under the effects of the outrage, and he was unable to take his usual annual journey to the North of England, in consequence of which he suffered great professional loss.

Such, said Mr. Phillips, are the plain, simple, unvarnished facts of the case before you, upon which I have hitherto abstained from making a single comment; and for which the plaintiff now asks reparation at your hands. If I were to claim that reparation on account of the personal sufferings of my client—on account of the more bodily pain and anguish which he has endured—on account of his medical expenses—on account of his professional losses—on account of the alarm which must have been occasioned to his wretched family—on account of the imminent peril in which his life has been placed. I am entitled on all those grounds to large and ample damages. These are grievances which you may, and I doubt not will calculate in monies numbered; but there are other wrongs inflicted on a mind of feeling, honour, and sensibility, which are not so easily appreciated, but which you are still bound to take into your calculation. You must calculate the pang; which a sensitive, honorable mind must feel on such occasion; you must calculate not merely the stripes of the body, but those stripes of the mind which no skill nor medical aid can obliterate—that agony of the spirit which no human anodyne can soothe—that bleeding, not of the person, but of the heart, which no drug nor styptic can assuage. When, in addition to all this, you take into consideration the grievous aggravation of the treachery that devoted, of the cruelty that executed, and of the cowardice that sheltered the deliberate perpetration of this brutal outrage, what damages am I not entitled to ask? Am I wrong in thus denouncing the offence of the defendant? Has not that outrage done more towards disgracing him than any words of mine can possibly effect? Did he not seduce his victim under pretence of kindness; Did he not decoy him under the shelter of the roof, which not only civilized, but savage life holds sacred? Did he not rush upon the defenceless? Did he not smite the blind? Did the gushing of his victim's blood appease him? Did it not rather operate as a stimulus to his fury, until a man of humanity interposed between him and the crime of murder? What palliation can the defendant produce? Was it passion? It was a meditated, cool-blooded, deliberate assault. Can he plead the phrenzy of the moment? It was a studied, devised, and calculated outrage. Has he any provocation to allege? None; for even the heresay accusation was wholly without foundation. Why did he sit down to indite a letter of seeming kindness and civility? Why decoy the plaintiff into his house, and rush armed upon a defenceless man, who had no chance of resistance or escape? Was this fair play? Was this conduct consistent with the principles and character of an Englishman? The merest robber on the highway gives his adversary the chance of opposition; the brutal prize-fighter, who stipulates for exposure, and trains himself for public degradation, scores to take an undue advantage of his adversary; the veriest savage that shares the wilderness with kindred brutes, respects and venerates the sanctuary of home. Yet here is an Englishman the bravo of his own home, a swaggerer upon ascertained impunity, the assailant of the defenceless, a champion against the blind—here is an Englishman, first levelling himself to the mob law, and then not adopting the fair play which is observed even by the lowest of the people. I am aware that the wealth of Mr. Brogden will enable him to laugh at any verdict which you may give, but though you may not be able to reclaim or punish him, you can at least do justice to a fellow-citizen, and yourself by giving such damages as will convince the defendant that you will not be participators in, or abettors of, so foul and wilful an outrage. If he wishes to continue such practices as these, he must go to some country, where barbarism and brutality may be his just protection, for they will never be tolerated in England, where every man wears about him the amulet of the law; where the person of the poorest peasant and the meanest artisan is as sacred and inviolable as that of the proudest Monarch that ever swayed the sceptre, where the Constitution has drawn a sacred circle round the lowest subject in the land, in which the footstep of the oppressor shall not dare to enter. I call upon you to convince the defendant by your verdict that in this country wealth gives no protection to guilt, to vindicate your own feelings, and to adopt the Christian rule of doing as you would be done by. Place yourselves in the situation of the plaintiff; suppose for a moment that your persons had been outraged, your character traduced, your feelings wounded, your professions interrupted, your lives endangered, your families alarmed, and all this without reparation or apology, or even inquiry after your sufferings when supposed to be placed on the bed of death, with your weeping children around you in all the agony of anticipated orphanage; consider the amount of damages which you would yourselves expect, under such circumstances, from a Jury of your fellow citizens, and such damages I am entitled to ask at your hands.

The Learned Counsel, having called witnesses to support his statement. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict—Damages equal.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### Russia and the Sublime Porte.

NUREMBURG, SEPT. 12, 1821.

*Reply of the Sublime Porte to Baron Strogonoff's Note of the 6th of July (old style) dated the 26th of July 1821.*

The Sublime Porte has taken into consideration the contents of the official note presented by the distinguished Baron Strogonoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia to the Ottoman Porte, dated the 6th of July (old style,) relative to the measures and dispositions which it has taken and continues to pursue with respect to the Greek nation, in rebellion against its merciful Sovereign. Although it be well known that the system constantly pursued by the Sublime Porte from the beginning, is founded on the firm resolution scrupulously to fulfil the treaties and conventions concluded with all the friendly Powers, and particularly with its kind neighbour the Court of Russia; that its intention has invariably been to pursue the purest friendship and most perfect good understanding with that Court; and that its amicable dispositions have been proved at several times by the official communications with the Ambassador above mentioned, and the Ministers and Charges d'Affaires of the other Powers; although it be superfluous to repeat here how often and in what different ways we have endeavoured to convince that Envoy, our friend, with respect to the occurrences adverted to in that note:

That all the individuals punished in consequence of the insurrection, and amongst them the Greek Patriarch and other Prelates, had met with a fate they deserved;

That the abuses offered to some of the Greek Churches were but the wicked attempts of the dregs and refuse of the people.

That the adoption of the mode of living in encampment, instead of in the towns, and the general armament of the Mussulman nation, were indispensable measures for maintaining internal tranquillity, which by no means affect the friendly Powers, nor the different classes of unoffending Rayas; that the instructions given to the Commandant of the troops sent by the Sublime Porte into Wallachia and Moldavia had no other end in view than to reduce the rebellions and deliver the provinces from them; that the Sublime Porte entertained not the slightest intention of changing the order once established, nor of infringing any of the privileges enjoyed by those provinces; that, as soon as tranquillity shall be restored, that is, when the brigands who have appeared in the principalities shall have been totally expelled; finally when the *ex-départ* Prince of Moldavia, Michel, and his adherents who have escaped with him, as well as those miscreants who have fled into the Russian or Austrian territory, shall have been given up or publicly punished at the very places of their arrest, in presence of the officers of the two Governments, the Sublime Porte would immediately proceed to the installation of Waywodes, and apply itself most anxiously to cause ancient conventions to be observed, and the privileges of the two provinces to be maintained as in times past.

Nevertheless, the Ambassador, our friend, deviating, contrary to all expectation, and without any cause, from the path of moderation, refusing to listen to the sincere and honest representations of the Sublime Porte, and advancing frivolous pretexts, contrary to the usage of diplomatic missions, testified his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of Government; and taking the resolution of retiring to Bujukdere, he prohibited his interpreters from communicating with the Porte, and put an end to all correspondence. Now, although the instructions, in form of a notification, which the Russian Minister has received in consequence of those events, be founded only on the report which he has made to his Court, and which is probably by no means conformable to truth, yet the good intentions and just proceedings of the Sublime Porte, as well in that as in all other affairs, whether at recent or remote periods, are no less clear than the mid-day sun; they are appreciated by the representatives of all the Powers of Europe, and known to all the world.

Since, then, the Ambassador is retired to Bujukdere, and has prohibited all communication, and particularly reflecting that notwithstanding the functions which he was intrusted to discharge, he has not solicited the reply which the Sublime Porte expected to a despatch written by the Reis Effendi at the commencement of the disturbances, to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia, and which was delivered to the Ambassador at a conference; the Sublime Porte has thought it necessary to make known, directly and immediately to the Court of Russia, its latest intentions with regard to the matters in question—intentions which are founded in justice and integrity. In consequence of which, his Highness the Grand Vizier has written at length to his Excellency the Minister of State of the Court of Russia, on the 27th of the Ramazan; and the answer fixed to be given by the Sublime Porte to that Court, in the course of eight days has already preceded, by from 15 to 20 days, the demands expressed in the Ambassador's note. But since the Ambassador has presented an official note, expressly for the purpose of requiring an answer, we set forth an abridged statement of facts, according to the truth.

"The Greek nation (the cause of so much disorder, confusion, and dispute) perceives at the first, that it has been from father to son sub-

ject and tributary to the Sublime Porte, which has even to this day favoured it to a degree which is incompatible with the condition of a subject. The Ecclesiastics particularly, who are the heads of the nation, and the Greeks of Fanal, have enjoyed great privileges with respect to the choice of their food, dress, and habitations. The Government has not at any time interfered in matters concerning their religion; it has not restrained the free exercise of their worship, nor meddled with their Churches; and moreover, when any of the Churches were consumed by fire, or had fallen into ruins, on their request, permission was given to repair or rebuild them according to the allowance of the Mahometan law.

"Nevertheless, forgetful of this heavenly favour, they have yielded to the suggestions of a diabolical spirit, in raising the standard of revolution against the authority of the Sublime Porte, their merciful protectress; notwithstanding the Sublime Porte, always observant of the magnanimity and clemency which are natural to it, preferred having recourse to measures dictated by compassion, and hastened to despatch Bouyouroglies to the Patriarchate with salutary advice. These instructions being made known to the Ambassador, and approved by him, he took a copy of them. The real end which the Porte had in view in addressing those instructions to the Patriarch, was to persuade him (the Patriarch being the head of the Greek nation, and having influence sufficient to induce obedience) to circulate anathemas in every direction, exhorting to submission, to save his own nation, by stifling without any clamour the germ of rebellion cherished by the deceived Rayas, as well in the capital as in other parts of the empire. But on the contrary, the Patriarch, the visible head of his nation, was at the same time the secret leader in the conspiracy. The greater part of the Rayas resident in the places where he published his anathemas, far from remaining faithful subjects, preceded the other Greeks in the rebellion.

"Thus, amongst others, at Callaritia, a town in the Morea, which is the birth-place of that Patriarch, the Rayas were the first in the insurrection; they killed a number of Mussulmans, and committed numberless excesses and cruelties. The Sublime Porte ascertained that the Patriarch took an active part in the conspiracy, and that the insurrection of the Rayas of Callaritia was his work, in conjunction with other instigators, at first by writing, which fell into their hands, and afterwards by the declarations of certain subjects of the Greek nation, who continued faithful to their duty.

"Now every government has a right to arrest and punish, without mercy, such malefactors, in order to preserve tranquillity in its dominions and amongst its people. In addition and rebellion, especially, no distinction of religion, sect, or rank, whether high or low, should be made; wherefore the Sublime Porte, immediately after having discovered the guilt of the Patriarch and his partisans, deposed the former, and that his station might not remain vacant, has appointed a successor. Having thus deprived the Patriarch of his dignity, and reduced him to the condition of an ordinary priest, a capital punishment was inflicted on him without attaching any particular intent to the time and moment of his execution. The supposition declared by the Ambassador, that the time and place of the execution were to be considered as a premeditated insult to religion, is entirely gratuitous: the Porte never had such a purpose in its contemplation; this construction, which is altogether a false one, has never been put upon it by any friendly Power; such an idea never entered the imagination of any person in the empire or out of the empire. Finally, the Sublime Porte in this present note declares and repeats, as it has already notified at several times, officially and with a strict adherence to truth, both to the Ambassador and to the Ministers of the friendly Powers who have discussed the question, that it entertained no intention of villifying or insulting religion.

"The treaty of Kainardje stipulates, in effect, that the Christian religion is to be protected; but religion and guilt are very different things. Even though the protection of the unoffending Christian subjects of the Porte had not been stipulated in that treaty, it would have been always extended to them, in pursuance of the ancient prescriptions of the holy law of Mahomet: the proof is, that the Greeks who have not taken part in the revolution enjoy the most perfect tranquillity and security.

The annals of the Ottoman empire also present other examples of Patriarchs upon whom a capital punishment has been inflicted, according to the statutes of the empire; and it would not be necessary to seek for them in the history of other countries. However, it will not be improper to remark, that the Sublime Porte is not ignorant, that under the reign of Peter I., Czar of Russia, the Russian Patriarch was put to death for crimes of which he was guilty, and that even upon that occasion the Patriarchal dignity was totally suppressed in that empire. This fact being on record in the history of Russia, it is surprising that a Minister such as the Ambassador, from whom nothing escapes, can be ignorant of it. Such an instance being found in the Russian empire, it is obvious that henceforward so much clamour will not be made on that head. The assertion that the Sublime Porte caused the Churches to be demolished, is totally destitute of foundation. The number of old Churches at Constantinople and in the Ottoman empire, not only is undiminished, and its particular mode of worship exercised by each na-

tion without molestation, but also if any Church fall in ruins, on the request of the Rayas, the Government, consulting the Mahometan law, and acting according to the good dispositions and paternal intentions with which it is constantly animated towards its faithful subjects, grants them permission, as is well known, to repair or rebuild it on the same plan.

The Porte is, contrary to its inclination, obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to chastise and subdue the perverse subjects who have been in rebellion by land and sea throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire. But whilst that rebellion and perverse spirit, which have already made such progress, continue to be propagated and augmented from day to day, how can the Porte contemplate any relaxation in the severity of its measures, or change in the system it is pursuing?

The Sublime Porte is aware that the course marked out by the Greeks tends to organise a general revolution. Nevertheless, it has not divested itself of that compassion which it has always entertained towards its subjects. It has not renounced the measure of mildness and moderation; finally, it has not ceased to extend its protection to those who have not manifested evil intentions, and it has confined itself to the punishment of those who have raised the standard of rebellion. It has not said 'the revolution of the Greeks being general, my conduct should be the same towards all of them without exception.' This, however, is certain—that if a similar event had happened in another empire, far from acting with so much moderation and clemency, the sword of vengeance would have fallen upon all."

## Kings Visit to Ireland.

*Extracts from the Irish Papers of August.*

**The Royal Visit.**—Statesmen have formed different opinions, on the necessity of resisting, by force of arms, the progress of the French revolution, in its early stages. But when Napoleon, its champion, had overthrown the ephemeral republic, and had erected a military despotism on its ruins, it became manifest to the whole world, that he aimed at the subjugation of Europe and of Asia, and had partly effected the object of his stupendous ambition. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of England and her Sovereign, to resist the aggressions of this all-grasping autocrat, that the rights and liberties which had been transmitted to us, as the sacred and inviolate boon of our free-born ancestors, might descend unimpaired to our remotest posterity. Under these peculiar circumstances, the Prince Regent was called upon, to wield the energies of the state; and in a true spirit of patriotism, he sacrificed the early prepossessions of his youth, on the shrine of public utility. Disregarding the voice of party, and even the alluring calls of popular fame, he retained in power the men who through evil report and good report, in times of confusion and of peril, had resisted the encroachments of Napoleon, even when the whole continent of Europe were armed in his behalf. The world has witnessed, and history has recorded, the signal issue of this momentous contest; and the glory of its chief actor shall descend from age to age, buoyant on the stream of time till all things shall have merged in the ocean of eternity.

The meeting of our King and his people, face to face, on the Irish coast, was no studied and formal scene. It was DEVOID OF ALL POMP, and derived no interest from elaborate orations and dramatic show. Sudden—unexpected—nay, even unlooked for at the moment—the interview was simple, impressive, and sublime—its accompaniments were the rapturous ebullitions of joy—the plaudits of gratitude—the flow of soul—the fire of feeling—the electric ardors of the kindling heart. The happy King saw his people—the fond people beheld their King, and the emotions which agitated their bosoms, and acclamations which rent the air, were the impulses of nature in her moments of purest delight.

In our last number we showed that his Majesty was a lineal descendant of Kenneth MacAlpine, who sprang from the royal blood of Ireland. It would be easy to prove that the King is also a lineal descendant of Conary, an Irish monarch, who flourished about the year of Christ 214.—*Newry Telegraph.*

**King's Public Entry into Dublin.**—At five minutes after twelve, the King entered in an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his Majesty's grooms, and footmen in magnificent liveries.—His Majesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribbon of St. Patrick.—His hat was ornamented with a rosette, composed of shamrocks of more than twice the size of a military cockade. He appeared in excellent health, and was manifestly in excellent spirits. His Majesty wore a sash on his left arm, and was accompanied in his carriage by the Marquises of Headford and Winchester.

At ten minutes before two o'clock, loud shouts rent the air in Cavendish-row, and announced the approach of his Majesty. A halt then took place in the procession for nearly ten minutes, the whole of the carriages, except the Lord Lieutenant's, had passed through the Barrier, and a vacant space remained unoccupied up to the middle of Cavendish-row. At length, the Herald's advanced WITH ALL THE POMP AND CEREMONY OF THEIR OFFICE, and all eyes were directed towards his Majesty's barouche, which was seen, after an interval,

following that of the Lord Lieutenant, but so surrounded by military officers of rank, that the person of his Majesty was not discernible at the Barrier.

He turned round to make his obeisance, and stood uncovered for several minutes, while he waved his hand in return for the hands (we may say hearts) which moved in token of enthusiastic and loyal duty. His Majesty repeatedly pointed to the shamrock which decorated the front of his hat, doubtless denoting it as the symbol of the sentiment which then beat in his bosom.

The Lord Mayor on his knees, delivered up his sword of state, which was instantly returned by the King. It was in vain that the corporate ceremonies were performed, imposing as they undoubtedly were—the delivery of the sword, and of the keys, attracted but little comparative attention, all eyes were fixed upon the King—his Majesty was the sole object of attention, enthusiasm, affection, and love.

The Recorder read the address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to the King. The Lord Mayor on presenting it had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; but, when in the act of rising, his Majesty, in the most gracious manner, presented his hand a second time, addressing him by the title of Sir Abraham Bradley King, a Baronet of his United Empire, at the same time condescending to inform him that directions for his patent had been given.—*Belfast News Letter.*

**Love and Wisdom.**—We have the following anecdote of his Majesty on good authority. It affords strong proof of his Majesty's wisdom, as well as his love for Ireland:—Baron Fagel, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, on visiting his Majesty at the Lodge, wore an Orange sash. His Majesty put his hand on the Baron's shoulder and said, "Fagel, you must not wear that sash—on my account do not wear it. It may do in Holland, but in this country it will not do by any means."—*Freeman's Journal.*

**His Majesty's Visit to Christ Church.**—His Majesty went yesterday to hear divine service in Christ Church. He was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Sidmouth, and several Officers of his Majesty's suite. No persons were admitted without tickets, and these were distributed in such abundance that every part of the church was crowded to excess before twelve o'clock. At that hour his Majesty entered and took his seat in the Royal Pew; attended by the Lord Lieutenant and other distinguished personages. The service was then commenced, and the prayers read with great solemnity. The psalms were sung in a style of execution seldom surpassed. The Archbishops of Dublin preached the sermon, which was from the 14th chapter, and 39th verse of the Proverbs.—*Righteousness exalteth a nation, &c.*—From this text, his Grace delivered an excellent sermon, inculcating the utility of all human laws, without the efficacious auxiliary of divine and moral truths. And he quoted in illustration of his maxim, the fate of the nations of antiquity, which had fallen because they had not the light of Christianity. He then shewed that all the great influence and character of England, had arisen from her practical enforcement of the principles of religion and morality; she had made them the rallying point of the world, and ultimately preserved those nations which had departed from them, notwithstanding the perils to which their infidelity had exposed them. He then eulogized the present reigning family, as having been FOREMOST in the exemplification of the principles he had enforced, and expressed the gratification felt by the country, at the visit of a ruler who had so FIRMLY ACTED upon them.—*Belfast News Letter.*

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Osborne: his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin preached the sermon; his text—"Righteousness exalteth a nation," and the Anthem taken from the 21st Psalm: "The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall be of thy salvation. Thou hast given his heart's desire, and hast not denied him the request of his lips. For thou shalt present him with the blessings of goodness; and shall set a crown of pure gold upon his head. His honour is great in thy salvation: glory and great worship shalt thou lay upon him. For thou shalt give him everlasting felicity; and make him glad with the joy of thy countenance." This anthem was finely performed by Messrs. Jager, Buggins, Smith, Sir J. Stevenson, Weyman, &c. His Majesty's demeanor, and earnest and pious attention to the service, was like that of his blessed father, truly edifying. It was, indeed, as if he had taken off his earthly crown in that place, and laid it at the foot of the Altar of his God; clothing himself in humility and devotion. I never in my life heard the prayers for the King so impressively and enthusiastically sympathised in and repeated by the congregation. His Majesty felt evidently and strongly this devotion of his people. He was habited in a dark blue coat, white small clothes, and white silk stockings: he wore no order but that of the Garter. After the service was over, his Majesty drove, as privately as the watchful curiosity of his people would admit of, to the Park.—*Observer.*

The affability and recollection of his Majesty was conspicuous on the day of the city address being presented, when, on Sir William Stamer's coming forward to kiss hands, his Majesty, in the most condescending manner, (while seated on his throne,) expressed great pleasure at seeing him, and hoped he was well.—*Belfast News Letter.*



Monday, March 4, 1822.

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## King's Visit to the Continent.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS OF SEPTEMBER.

Monday (Sept. 21) the King left Carlton Palace for Ramsgate escorted by a party of Lancers. In passing through the Park, his Majesty was greeted with the loudest acclamations from the populace. The carriage passed through the Horse Guards, where the Life Guards were drawn up in line, who gave a royal salute as his Majesty passed. The carriage and the Lancers then proceeded at a quick pace along Parliament-street, and over Westminster-bridge. — As his Majesty passed Shooter's Hill, on his way to Ramsgate, military honours were paid to him. The horse and foot artillery, the 84th regiment, and the corps of Royal marines (in all 2,500 men), were drawn out in single lines, on each side of the road, the officers in full dress. These three bodies were accompanied by their respective bands, fliers, drummers, &c. and exhibited a grand and beautiful spectacle. A great number of persons had assembled from the neighbouring country to greet his Majesty, and as he passed, testified their loyalty, the gentlemen by taking off their hats, and the ladies by waving their handkerchiefs. His Majesty seemed highly gratified by this mark of respectful attention, frequently took off the travelling cap which he wore, and bowed most graciously from his carriage-window to the assembled multitude.

His Majesty arrived at Rochester about four o'clock, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty. Flags were hung out at different stations, the bells were rung, and the roads and streets were literally lined with people. The Corporation were in attendance; and the whole formed a scene of the most gratifying enthusiasm. When the King left Rochester, to proceed on his route, the West Kent Yeomanry fell into the rear of the carriage, and thus accompanied their Sovereign. — At Sittingbourne, as well as on the fine hills near it, immense numbers were assembled, and the greatest loyalty was displayed. — The preparations made at Canterbury to give effect to his Majesty's reception were most extensive. By twelve o'clock the doorways and windows of almost every house in the main street, were literally covered with fresh and large oak-boughs. The effect produced by this novel sight was delightful in the extreme. The street was covered with new gravel. The East Kent Yeomanry, under the command of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P. were in attendance, fully equipped. The crowds assembled, of ladies as well as gentlemen, to meet his Majesty, were immense. The Corporation were in attendance soon after noon, but it was intimated to them that time would prevent his Majesty from receiving here, as well as elsewhere, the dutiful addresses of his loyal subjects. His Majesty reached Sir Wm. Curtis's residence at Ramsgate a little after eight o'clock, and dined with the worthy Baronet. The town was splendidly illuminated, forming one blaze of light. On Tuesday morning, a little after ten o'clock, his Majesty proceeded from Cliff Lodge, the residence of Sir William Curtis, walked to the shore, apparently in the best health and spirits, and went on board the Royal George, whilst loud acclamations resounded from the shore. Previous to embarking, his Majesty received an address from the inhabitants and visitors of Ramsgate.

His Majesty landed at Calais by half-past four o'clock on Tuesday, where he was received by the French authorities in suitable style, and welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm by the British residents at Calais, as well as those of Boulogne, who came in crowds to witness the landing of his Majesty. His Majesty, it is said, will travel under the title of Count Lunenburg. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and Sir William Curtis have arrived at Calais. The Duke of Wellington is to meet the King at Brussels, in order to accompany his Majesty to the immortal field of Waterloo, and to point out all the local circumstances attending that memorable victory.

The King's visit is the general subject of conversation at Gottingen, Hanover, and every other place which he is expected to honor with his presence. The Hanoverians appear to vie with his Irish subjects in the warmth of their feelings and the splendour of the preparations making for his reception. It is stated that his Majesty, on his return from Hanover, will give up his *incognito*, and be received in France as King of Great Britain.

On Monday night, at half past ten o'clock, Prince Esterhazy, accompanied by M. de Nieman, left Chandos-house for Dover, where his Highness embarked for Calais, and proceeded to Paris. From thence he goes to Hanover to join his Majesty.

The Royal squadron, which consists of the Royal George, Active, Liffey, Lee, Hind, and Cameleon, will return to Spithead, and proceed to Calais, to escort his Majesty to England again in about five weeks. The Royal Sovereign and Prince Regent yachts have arrived at Deptford, and are preparing to be laid up.

Calais, Sept. 26. — It was three o'clock before the Royal squadron came to its moorings, and the tide being then at low water-mark, some more time elapsed before the arrangements were completed for putting his Majesty on shore. We had had the ships in view for about two

hours before, an interval of time that was most busily employed in making preparation at Calais for receiving him. At twelve, all the troops here, consisting of the second regiment of the line, commanded by the Duke of Sevrès, and the National Guard of Calais, were drawn out. A guard of honour was placed at Dessin's Hotel, the main body marched with their colours flying and band playing, to occupy the pier opposite the place where the King was expected to land, and the remainder of the troops were stationed in the Grand Place. The joy bells were then set ringing, the standard of France was hoisted from the Porte Neuf, and every vessel in the harbour displayed her flag. A few minute guns were fired from the citadel. All this time the Royal squadron was in view, but it seemed to make rather slow progress. New arrangements were adopted as it approached nearer the harbour. The way from the pier to Dessin's Hotel being covered with fine gravel, the troops were so disposed as completely to line all the streets through which his Majesty was to pass. The Duke de Chartres, wearing several orders, but not dressed in uniform, together with the Mayor of Calais, the Commissary of Marine, and the General of the Division, then went down to the water's edge to receive him, and pay him their respects on his setting foot on French soil. His Majesty's ship came to outside the pier soon after 3 o'clock, and in about a quarter of an hour after, a small boat being lowered, he got into it. He was accompanied by a host of aid-de-camps, and appeared in the best health and spirits. Etiquette required that the military honors should not be paid him until he set his foot on French soil; and his descending from his yacht into the boat was therefore unnoticed by any other circumstance than the acclamations which burst from the multitude who witnessed it from the pier. As the King ascended the steps, his cap was blown off by the wind, and a Frenchman who picked it up, had the honour of presenting it to him. His Majesty rewarded him liberally. The King was dressed in a blue frock coat, black neckcloth, and travelling cap. He wore the star of some foreign order. His Majesty is in the rudest health imaginable, and the firmness and activity with which he got out of his boat was a theme of general admiration. Upon arriving on the pier, a close carriage of the Duke de Chartres was in waiting, and his Majesty got into it. The Duke de Chartres, Sir George Wood, and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, were in the carriage with his Majesty. His aid-de-camp rode on the outside. A procession was then formed, headed by the Mayor and Authorities of Calais, and his Majesty passed between the files of military from the pier through the Porte Neuf, Rue de Havre, Le Grand Place, and Rue Royale, to Dessin's Hotel, where the standard of England was flying from the balcony.

Calais, Thursday Morning. — At ten o'clock yesterday morning the King left Dessin's Hotel, in the Rue Royale, taking the road to St. Omer's. His suite occupied four carriages. In the same carriage with his Majesty were the Marquis of Conyngham and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. Lord Mount-Charles, Col. Rennett, and the remainder of his suite, occupied the other carriages. His Majesty's travelling carriage is so fitted up, that he can sleep in it at ease. He travels with four horses *en courier*, and will make no stay any where on the road till he reaches Brussels. His Majesty will remain there a few days. A Guard of Honour has been mounted at Dessin's Hotel since his arrival here, and the Mayor and Authorities were yesterday to wait upon the King. At the moment of his departure, a royal salute was fired from the guns of the citadel.

The Duke de Chartres has returned to Paris.

Cassel, Department du Nord, September 26. — I make no doubt but your regular correspondent from Calais has informed you of the time and manner of his Britannic Majesty landing there; he was anxiously expected here yesterday, and the French Government had adopted every measure which could possibly insure his Majesty the accommodation and honours due to his rank. The Inspector General of the Posts had provided this place with an additional supply of post horses, and yesterday the garrison of Bergues (with the exception only of the men on duty), which consisted of the 23d regiment of infantry, and also two squadrons of the 6th regiment of dragoons, marched in here to receive his Majesty with military parade. The avant couriers, which passed through this town very early this morning, said, his Majesty had slept the preceding night at Calais, and might be expected here at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Marquis de Jamillart, Commander in Chief of the Department du Nord, passed through about one, and gave his commands to the field officer on duty here. The infantry then proceeded to line the street, and the road about a mile in length, forming 'une haie,' as they term it, about 20 yards asunder, while the grenadier companies and the dragoons formed the guard of honour. About half-past two o'clock this afternoon, his Majesty's carriage entered the town, and proceeded through the streets at a foot pace. The soldiers presented arms as his Majesty passed, then formed into file and followed the carriage — port arms. When the carriage arrived at the Post aux Chevaux, the grenadiers presented arms, and the cavalry rendered similar honours. The horses were all in readiness; the fronts of all the houses were filled by ladies, and a great concourse were assembled round the post-house. There were several English present, who took off

their hats, and which was followed by the French in view of the Royal carriage. Admiral Winthrop and Captain McKillop, R. N. were the only British officers present, and with their ladies approached the Royal carriage. His Majesty immediately let down the window and bowed to the officers on duty; he took much notice of the Admiral's fine children, and entered into conversation, with real condescension and kindness, with Admiral Winthrop and Captain McKillop. There was a general expression of respect from the English, of 'God bless your Majesty! May your Majesty enjoy a long and happy reign.' To which the King replied by thanks, most feelingly uttered, and repeated obeisances. His Majesty looked extremely well, clear, and well-browned by the sea breezes—his eyes bright, and he appeared in very good spirits. He seemed evidently delighted, and surprised to receive warm and sincere congratulations in his own old English language where he little expected it, for there are very few English residents here. Nine English cheers to which the French added a cordial chorus, were the final salute. The Mayor and all the Authorities were present, and saluted; and it must not be omitted, that from amidst the French clergy, one gentleman stepped forward, and, in good English, said, he was happy on his native soil to thank his Majesty, which he did with sincere gratitude, on behalf of his brethren and himself, for the support and protection they had received in England, and he devoutly prayed his Majesty might enjoy a long and happy reign. This unaffected address beamed into the King's eyes, while he thanked the gentleman in the most cordial manner for his good wishes. The carriage drove off at a foot pace, as if to say, his Majesty would willingly tarry awhile, if his duties did not call him away. It was delightful to think, that this fine country should be the scene of so much cordiality, which is more congenial to the smiling fields and verdure around this place, than the horrors and devastations of war. In his Majesty's carriage were the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Greaves, and Dr. Knighton. The Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Londonderry slept here on Monday night, and set off next morning early for Brussels. Sir Edmund Nagle, Sir Andrew Bernard, and Lord Francis Conyngham, followed his Majesty in another carriage. The Royal Party would sleep to night at Lille, and would reach Brussels on Thursday.

### Address to Sir Edward Paget.

Portsmouth, September 23.—The GLASGOW, so long detained at Cowes by westerly winds, has returned to Spithead; where, for the same cause, she is likely to remain. Sir E. Paget and General Reynell, with their respective families and suites, are on board. A handsome Address has been presented to the former, as Governor of Cowes Castle, by the inhabitants of the town, to which his Excellency returned a most grateful reply. The GLASGOW proceeds to Ceylon direct, and returns immediately. The ARGUS sloop of war is still detained, but sails for Halifax the first opportunity. Remain at the Motherbank the GANGES and the GEORGE HOME outward-bound. Indiamen, for Bengal and Madras. In the harbour, the SOUTHWARK, a convict ship, for the transportation of females.

The following is the Address to Sir E. Paget, mentioned in my letter:—

To Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. and Governor of Cowes Castle, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to address you, upon the occasion of your departure from Cowes, and your appointment to the Government of Ceylon. We present our congratulations on that honourable appointment, rejoicing at any occurrence that may give you satisfaction. At the same time we cannot suffer you to leave the shores of the Isle of Wight, without expressing our regret, that we had no sooner begun duly to appreciate your worth and urbanity, and the pleasure we received from the residence of yourself, and Lady Harriet Paget and family, amongst us, than we are deprived of it, leaving us only the expectation of your return (which, though remote, we shall anxiously look forward to), and the interest we take in your happiness and prosperity.

Sir Edward Paget's Answer.

Sir,—I find myself so unequal at this moment to convey, in the terms that I could wish, my sense of gratitude to the Gentlemen who, through you, have done me the honour to express their regret at my departure from this island, and the interest they kindly take in the happiness and prosperity of Lady Harriet Paget and myself, that I must entreat you to represent to them in my behalf, how deeply I am penetrated by a condescension, which I cannot but feel to be as unmerited as it was unexpected. I assure you, Sir, that I count amongst the happiest days of my life, those which I have passed in this favoured spot; and I pray Heaven, that when the undertaking in which I am now engaged is completed, I may be here permitted to terminate them. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

To Henry Day, Esq.

EDWARD PAGET.

Printed at the Columbian Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

### To Correspondents.

A desire to keep pace with our Contemporaries in the publication of European News, induces us to omit all Asiatic subjects for a day or two, till we have got through the leading articles of the English Papers. Our Correspondent's communications will then meet with due attention. The Letter of "AN OLD FASHIONED LOVER OF JUSTICE," which was deposited in the Letter Box on Friday, did not come into our hands until the evening, much too late for publication on the following day. As, however, this Writer COMMENCED his Correspondence in the JOHN BULL, he should CONTINUE it there—and should remember that we were not the ATTACKING but the DEFENDING party throughout. Enough has been said of Mr. BOLTS, according to JOHN BULL's opinion, and as he has resolved to let the matter rest as it stands before the Public, and abide by their decision, we are equally ready to do so. The history of the Controversy will show that we have merely done our duty. Mr. BOLTS was slandered as a Libeller, and one who DESERVED to be forcibly banished from the country without trial. We defended him by showing that a British Court and British Sovereign restored him to the office and the country from which he was UNJUSTLY removed.—"AN OLD FASHIONED LOVER OF JUSTICE," accused us of being ready to APPLAUD the assassination of the Sovereign (an accusation of no light nature) and we defended ourselves from so false and illiberal an imputation. If the writer is not satisfied with this, but is determined to renew and repeat such accusations of our readiness to applaud murder and treason, as we feel the falsehood of such a charge, we shall not be instrumental to the crime of giving it utterance. If he can find other columns that will admit such charges, it is HIS affair, not ours.

### EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Dunichen, Forfarshire, the Earl of Kintore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq. Judge of Bareilly, in the East Indies.—On the 6th September 1821, at St. Pancras Church, Alexander McDicken, to Jean Isabella, daughter of John Mair, Esq. formerly of Calcutta.—At Belfast, Lieutenant Colonel T. Gaudner, of the H. C. Service, to Maria, daughter of Major Burke, of Greenfield, county of Galway.—Capt. Geo. Digby, of the Royal Navy, to the only daughter of Sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfield, in Berkshire.—At St. George's, Lieut. Col. Fearon, of the 31st foot, to Miss Palmer.—At Elling Cottage, Hants, William Stewart, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, only daughter of Richard Bendyshe, Esq. of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire.—Capt. Batt, of the First Guards, to Johanna Maria, eldest daughter of John Barrow, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.—At Broadwater Church, Sussex, Sir Thos. Hesketh, of Rufford-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Louisa Allmand.—At Knaresborough, Lieut. Col. Dawkins, M. P. Coldstream Guards, to Emma, eldest daughter of Thos. Duncombe, Esq. of Cosgrove, Yorkshire.—At Edgbaston, Wm. Jesser Sturch, eldest son of Wm. Sturch, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell square, to Caroline, third daughter of Timothy Smith, Esq. of Lekneid house, near Birmingham.

### EUROPE BIRTHS.

At Clapham, in September 1821, the Lady of Norman McLeod, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a Son.—At Wanstead, Essex, the Lady of John Cotton, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a son. Of Sons: Lady Elizabeth Steele, in Upper Brook street;—The Ladies of Sir Henry Calder, at Park-House, near Maidstone;—of the hon. and Rev. L. Dundas;—of the Rev. S. Birch, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, at Worthing;—of Wm. Way, Esq. at Hopes, East Lothian;—of A. Goddard, Esq. at Bath;—of C. Jephson, Esq. of Mallowcastle, Cork; of H. Rich, Esq. at Oakfield Lodge, Mortimer.

### EUROPE DEATHS.

At Hastings, aged 65, William Chay, Esq. of an Apoplexy.—At Sienna, in Italy, Miss J. Anna Collen.—At Upper Holloway, quite suddenly, aged 53, Sarah Mary, the wife of Mr. William Oaks, much lamented.—Lately, at his father's estate, on Lake Leman, in Switzerland, Henry Berguer, Esq. third son of the Reverend D. Berguer, rector of Everley, in Wiltshire.—At Odelle Castle, near Bedford, aged 34, the Right Honorable Isabella, Countess of Egmont, only daughter and heiress of Lord Nassau Paulet, third son of Charles the second, Duke of Bolton.—At Cottageplace, Chelmsford, aged 78, Lady Camilla Robinson, sister to the Earl of Tankerville.—In South Audley-street, Colonel Evelyns Anderson, only brother to Lord Yarborough.—In St. James's palace, aged 65, Mr. Henry Frederick Grabecker.—At Islington, aged 22, Maria, youngest daughter of Richard Oakley, Esq.—In Portland-place, aged 58, Michael Atkinson, Esq.—In Theobald's road, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Gosley.—At Wasperton, aged 38, the Reverend George Hancock, rector of Knuckin, Salop, and vicar of Wasperton, Warkwickshire.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Hy, of Portsea.—At Truro, aged 22, Thomas, the son of John Vivian, Esq. and brother of Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian.